



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

IN VACATION.

BOTH FIGHTING FOR WHAT THEY LACKED.—A Virginia land agent some weeks ago brought a Minnesota farmer, who had fought in the Federal army, to Virginia with a view of selling him the farm belonging to a Confederate soldier. When the agent got the two veterans together the conversation very naturally turned on the Civil War. Indeed, the Confederate was utterly unable to talk business until he had threshed out the issues of the great conflict. The Northern soldier reminded the Virginian that while the "rebels" were fighting for their slaves, the Federal soldiers were fighting for human liberty. "In other words," said the Yankee soldier, "we were fighting for principle, and you were fighting for money." "Yes," replied the rebel drolly, "we were both fighting for what we lacked."

A LAWYER'S HOUSE.—A burglar returned empty handed to his pal, who had been watching on the outside for him while he entered a likely looking house.

"What did you get, Bill?" the pal asked.

"Nothing. It was a lawyer's house," was the reply.

"Did you lose anything?"

"No. I didn't stay long enough."—*The Bar.*

IT DIDN'T WORK.—The Code, ch. 50, sec. 60, makes it the duty of the justice to dismiss plaintiff's action if he fails to appear and prosecute it within one hour after the time named in the summons. Defendant in the action appeared and made a motion to quash the proceedings, which he argued until the hour expired, and then made a motion to dismiss on the ground that the hour provided by law for plaintiff's appearance had passed. Plaintiff's attorney was present waiting to be heard. Held, that the motion was properly overruled. *White v. Christy*, 47 W. Va. 16.

"SHOT GUN" REASONS.—"The appellant assigns the usual number of technical or shot gun reasons against these decrees." Brannon J., in *Griffith v. Blackwater*, 46 W. Va. 56, 33 S. E. 125.

SHOULD THE SHERIFF ACT?—A Virginia sheriff recently refused to execute the paper printed below. A member of the Bar was consulted as to what steps should be taken to compel the sheriff to serve the paper. He passes the question over to the readers of the REGISTER:

Commonwealth of Virginia, _____ County to-wit: This day John Doe personally appeared before me in my county aforesaid and made oath that Richard Roe as John Doe alleges unlawfully detains and withholds from him the said John Doe the possession of a certain house and lot belonging to the said John Doe, should be removed from the said premises for the following reason, to-wit, he Richard Roe having occupied the property for several months (under protest) without any remuneration to the said John Joe, therefore I command you John Jones sheriff of _____ County, State of Virginia, in the name of the Commonwealth, to eject him at such time as John Doe shall suggest.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of June, 1904. JOHN SMITH, J. P.

Said Richard Roe being liable for any cost that may accrue from said action.